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Uraria barbaticaulis (Leguminosae), a New Name for *U. barbata* Lace, and Its Leaf Organization

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The leaf organization of *Uraria barbata* Lace was clarified by the examination of specimens and field observation in Myanmar. The species has dimorphic leaves, that is, unifoliolate upper leaves and pinnately trifoliolate lower leaves. Because *U. barbata* Lace is a later homonym of *U. barbata* (L.) Desv., a new name, *U. barbaticaulis*, was proposed as an avowed substitute.

Key words: Dimorphic leaves, leaf organization, new name, *Uraria barbata*, *Uraria barbaticaulis*.

Uraria barbata Lace is characteristic in having barbate stems, large ovate leaflets and terminally and axillary borne pseudoracemose inflorescences, which are composed of many partial inflorescences with 3–12-fasicular flowers. The species is so far known only several specimens from Myanmar (Lace 1915). During two botanical expeditions to Myanmar held in October 2000 and December 2002, some plants of the species were collected along a trail in a mixed forest at the foot of Mt. Popa in Mandalay Division, upper central Myanmar. These are represented by the specimens, Tanaka et al. 020821 and Murata, Nemoto and Iokawa 25297 (Fig. 1). During identification of these specimens, we noticed that the leaf organization of the species is uncertain and, moreover, there are nomenclatural problems.

The leaf organization of *U. barbata* has been unclear, because Lace (1915) described, in the protologue, general characteristics of leaves without mention of the leaf organization. Moreover, although the syntypes, Wall. Cat. 5679 B and 5679 C (K), have only unifoliolate leaves, Haas et al. (1980) described the number of leaflets as "1(–3)" in a table in which the characteristics of several species of *Uraria* were compared without citation of the specimens examined.

The specimens collected in Myanmar have both unifoliolate and pinnately trifoliolate leaves within an individual, that is, the pinnately trifoliolate leaves are borne on the lower part of the stem and the unifoliolate ones on the upper part (Fig. 1). This dimorphic feature of leaves was also confirmed by field observation in 2002.

The nomenclatural problem of *U. barbata* Lace was mentioned by Kumar and Sane (2003) in *Legumes of South Asia* as "*U. barbata* Desv. (1826) takes priority over *U. barbata* Lace (1915); if this taxon is consid-

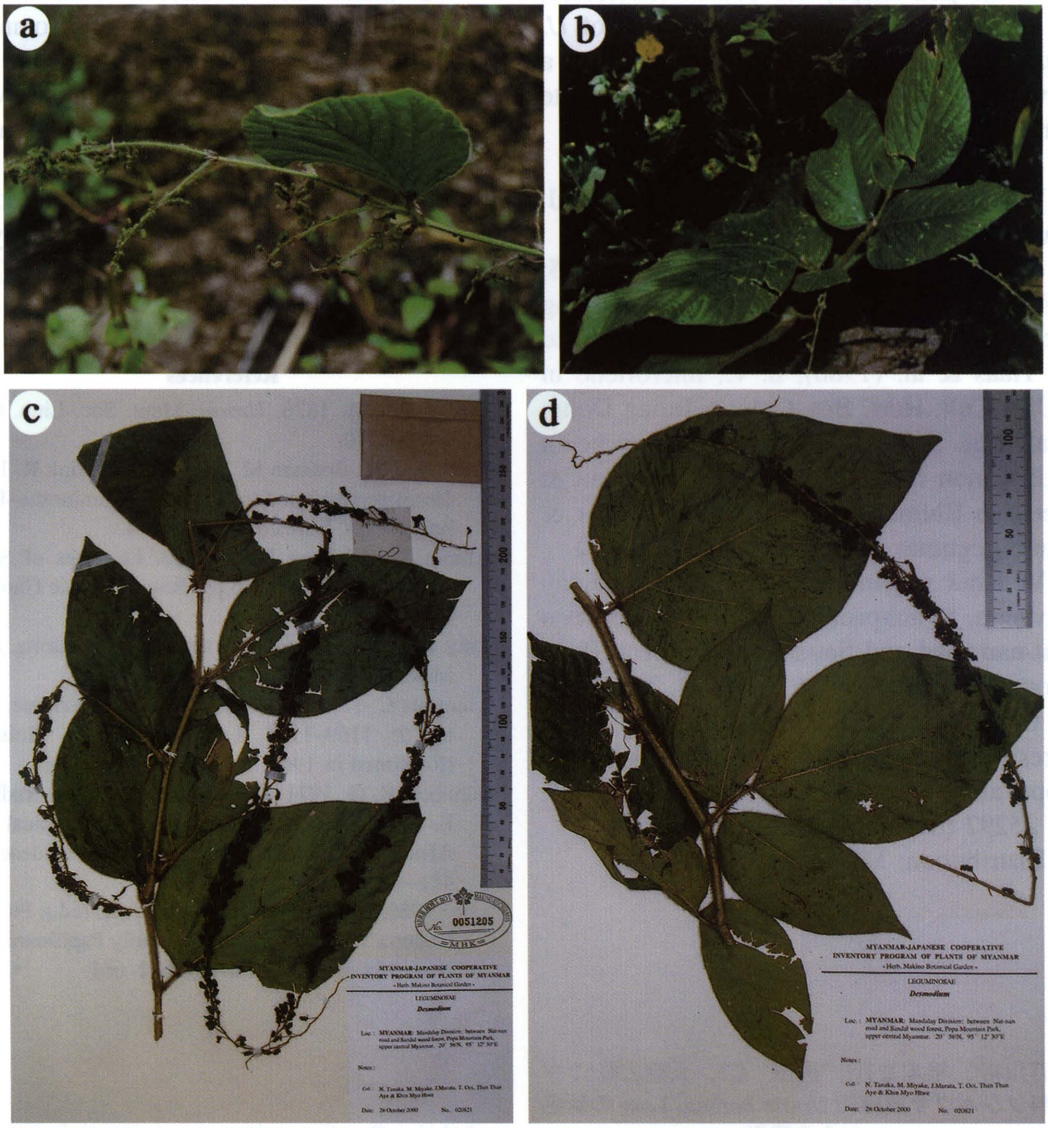
a
b
c
d
MYANMAR-JAPANESE COOPERATIVE INVENTORY PROGRAM OF PLANTS OF MYANMAR
LEGUMINOSAE
Desmodium
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Fig. 1. *Uraria barbaticaulis* Iokawa, Nemoto, J. Murata & H. Ohashi. a, b. Habit (Mt. Popa in Mandalay Division of Myanmar, 11 Dec. 2002; a: infructescences with unifoliolate upper leaf. b: trifoliolate lower leaves. Voucher specimen: J. Murata & al. 25297, TUS) c, d. Voucher specimens (N. Tanaka & al. 020821 MBK; c: upper part of stem, d: middle part of stem).

ered distinct it will need a new epithet." according to a personal communication with Dr. R. M. Polhill. *Uraria barbata* (L.) Desv. is treated as a synonym of *Desmodium barbatum* (L.) Benth. by Schubert (1980). The basionym of both *U. barbata* (L.) Desv. and *D. barbatum* (L.) Benth. is *Hedysarum barbatum* L. (1759), of which the type specimen is LINN 921.48 (Schubert 1971, 1980) and is obviously attributable to *Desmodium* from the pod shape, not *Uraria*. Therefore, *U. barbata* Lace is a later homonym of *U. barbata* (L.) Desv. and we here propose a new name, *U. barbaticaulis*, as the substitute for *U. barbata* Lace.

Uraria barbaticaulis Iokawa, Nemoto, J. Murata & H. Ohashi, nom. nov.

Uraria barbata Lace in Kew Bull. **1915**: 397 (1915) [Type: Myanmar (Burma). Taong Dong. Wall. Cat. 5679 B (K, lectotypificated by Haas & al. (1980), n. v.; microfiche in TUS); Cult. Hort. Bot. Calc. e Taong Dong. Wall Cat. 5679 C (K, n. v.; microfiche in TUS)], non Desv. (1826); Haas, Bosman & Gees. in Blumea **26**: 439 (1980); Kumar & Sane, Legumes of South Asia 536 (2003).

Voucher specimens. Myanmar. Mandalay Division. Kyaukpadaung Township, between Nat-nan road and Sandal wood forest, Popa Mountain Park, Oct. 26, 2000, N. Tanaka & al. 020821 (MBK, TUS); along a trail in the forest near Maung Shrine on the foot of Mt. Popa, alt. 700 m. Dec. 11, 2002, J. Murata & al. 25297 (MBK, TUS).

Distribution: Myanmar.

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五百川裕[a]，根本智行[b]，邑田 仁[c]，大橋広好[d]：**マメ科フジボグサ属植物 *Uraria barbata* Lace の新名 *Uraria barbaticaulis* とその葉形**

Uraria barbata Lace はマメ科フジボグサ属のミャンマー固有の低木で，長軟毛の生えた茎，卵型の大きな小葉と，数花からなる散形部分花序で構成される偽総状花序を持つことなどが特徴である．2000年10月と2002年12月のミャンマー中部の調査において，マンダレー行政区中部ポパ山麓の山道わきで採集された同種の植物を検討したところ，これまで不明確であった葉形について，茎の上部では単小葉，茎の下部では3出羽状複葉を持ち，葉に2形性があることが明らかとなった．また，*U. barbata* Lace は，*U. barbata* (L.) Desv. の後続同名であるため，新名 *U. barbaticaulis* を提案した．

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